## THE TORY SURRENDER. PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDED LAND BILL.

IT BECOMES A MEASURE OF RELIEF TO IRISH

TENANTS-THE CASE OF DR. TANNER. Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co.
LONDON, July 22.—Last night's debate in the flouse of Commons goes far to encourage the belief that that kaleidoscopic measure, the Irish Land bill, which changes its aspect from week to week and almost from day to day, may in its final shape prove of some benefit to the Irish The Government were goaded last night into making to the House the confession of surrender of their principles which they had pre viously made in the privacy of the Carlton Ciub. They were obliged to swallow the leek all at once instead of by mouthfuls, and to state epenly the price at which they bought the votes of their Liberal-Unionist allies. Their concessions are practically these: They propose to grant an abatement for three years on the judicial rents which they had hitherto declared it would be sacrilege to touch, and they have closed against the landlord the fi fa, or as it has been called "the backdoor" method of eviction which the bill as it originally stood left open to them. The most remarkable feature in the debate was the favor with which the Government received the suggestion of Mr. Parnell that the tenants evicted for a number of years back should be reinstated, the landlords being compensated out of the Irish church fund for any loss which they might have

All these concessions have greatly embittered the Irish landlord members, but in the present condition of affairs on this matter so far as the House of Commons is concerned they are almost

incurred. The vast importance of this provision

will be seen at a glance. The Government have

not actually accepted it, but the manner in which

it was met last night gives reason to hope that

it may be embodied in the bill.

Some newspapers here, including one or two who support the Government, are urging the inclusion in the Ministry of Lord Hartington with the object of strengthening the Government and avoiding in future such electoral disasters as Spalding and Coventry. But even if Lord Hartington were willing to take office, the result of his doing so would probably be the very opposite of that which these journals anticipate. the Whig Marquis entered the Cabinet, it is very likely that he would bring with him Sir Henry James and perhaps some other of his followers. The rank and file of the Tory party feel very keenly that already too high a price has been paid for the support of the Liberal-Unionists and the inclusion of these gentlemen in the Ministry would tend to break up the cohesion of the party and before many weeks the change would supply another illustration of the old saying, "Out of the frying pan into the fire." Besides, the Government could not at this juncture afford to make such a demonstration of incapacity and helplessness as would be involved in the dis-missal of their Prime Minister to make way for

Tanner showed what a petty, mean and vindictive Government the Tories are. Dr. Tanner came out of it with flying colors. His explanation was manly and dignified, and while it rendered full satisfaction to the House for the offence committed, it carried the war into the enemy's committed, it carried that the offence was committed under strong, and as he believed, Intentional provocation. Mr. Long, who com-plained of the doctor's conduct, appealed for corroboration of his statement to a relative, but the relative played the part of Balaam and put such a face on the transaction as made it evident that Dr. Tanner was deliberately baited for the amusement of some of the Tory gentlemen; and yet the Government pressed for h men; and yet the Government presset for neavy punishment against Dr. Tanner for retaliating. Lord Hartington intervened in support of the Government, and was foolish enough to commit himself to the declaration that Dr. Tanner's statement was not sufficient: that it was partly a denial and partly a justification, and that the Aon member ought to be punished. He made the still worse blunder of saying that the division should be taken on mere party lines. Five minutes afterward the Speaker expressed his opinion that the explanation had been ample, and that no further step should be taken in the matter. This was a very severe snub for Lord Hartington. The incident terminated, as many others have terminated this session, in casting shame on the party which inaugurated them with the object of making a little political capital. T. P. GILL, M. P.

## STANLEY'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION. REASONS FOR BELIEVING THE EXPLORER TO BE

SAFE-HIS TRIP UP THE CONGO. BRUSSELS, July 22.—Governor Janssen, of the Congo Free State, on July 20 telegraphed General Strauch, Administrator-General of the Interior Department of the State's Central Government here, as follows: "Send me 600 pieces of stuff. Stanley started on July 2 to Wadelai." This dispatch was sent from St. Thomas, and General

This dispaten was sent from St. Holmas, and Gonzels Strauch says he considers that the tenor of the message shows that General Janssen, in ordering the pieces, relied on the expedition making regular progress.

The news of Stanley's arrival at Aruwimi was dispatched by an English officer whom Stanley lett in charge of the camp there and this news was taken by a steamer to Leopoldville, and there by an express messenger to Boma, a route more easily and rapidly made than the one to Matadi.

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London, July 22.—A dispatch from St. Paul de Landa anys: "The Stanley expedition arrived on May 28 at the confinence of the Aruwhimi and the Congo, between Bangalas Station and staxley Falls. The flottlla carried 450 men. Only a few were ill. Stanley made a camp on the heights bordering the right bank of the Aruwhimi, commanding the surrounding country. The weather was fine and the prospects of revictualling favorable. On June 1 Stanley started for Wadelai with an escort of five European officers and 380 men, leaving the remaindered the men under an officer in camp on the Aruwhimi. At Boma it was thought that it would take Stanley two months to reach Wadelai or meet Emin Bey's caup. It was expected that the steamer Stanley, whose engines were greatly strained by the difficult passage up the river, would be able to start on June 3 on her return to Leopoldville, where she would repair. She would their reascend the river to the Aruwhimi with the stores left at Stanley Pool and the men left at Bolobe under Capitain Barttelot."

PREPARING FOR COERCION IN IRELAND. LONDON, July 22.—The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Ashbowine, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary, and General

Sir Redvers Buller, will hold a conference on the Coercion bill to-morrow in Dubliu.

Mr. Balfour has arrived at Dublin. All the division magistrates and leading county officials have been sum-moned to attend a conference on the condition of Ireland.

BULGARIA OVERRUN WITH ARMED BANDS. LORDON, July 22.—Russian agents who have arrived at Bukharest from Bulgaria reaffirm the report that M. Ra-Soelavov, the ex-Fremier, is a prisoner at Varna. They say that Bulgaria is overrun with armed bands.

LONDON, July 22.—W. H. Smith, the Government leader, was saked in the House of Commons this after-moon by Mr. Ellis if there was any truth in the widespread report that the Queen had sent for Lord Harting-ton to induce him to join the Ministry. Mr. Smith re-plied that he had only now heard the statement for the Erst time, and could only say that it caused him great earprise. [Laughter.]

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, July 22, 1887.

To SEE THE REVIEW.—Mr. Vanderbilt started for the clent this evening to join the Alva. He will entertain numerous guests on boardt he yacht to-morrow.

LORD SALISBURY DENOUNCES BOUNTIES. LORDON, July 22. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a deputation which called to urge the Government to take some action to protect British trade from the effects of foreign competition assisted by bounties, said it was impossible to speak too strongly of the injustice the foreign bounty system inflicted on British workmen. A European conference, he said, would soon consider the matter, and in the meantime he could only say that there were two ways for Englishmen to deal with their assailments in this contest. If reasoning failed, Englishmen night return the blow.

WHERE THE ACILES ARE SUMMERING. TREAL, July 29 (Special).—Ex-Aldermen H. I.

and Charles Dempsey, of New-York, are reguat 25 Leon Springs. "Billy" Moloney with his
pass still at Lechine and continue to only good

the Machine Resource in here at the Windoor

He is in poor health and is being treated for kidney trouble. De Lacy is in private quarters not far re moved from the Windsor. McCabe is expected here

LONDON, Out., July 22.—The final session of the District Assembly Knights of Labor was held here last night. After long discussion on the subject of the separation of the Canadian Knights of Labor from the American body in the matter of jurisdiction, a resolution was passed urging secession from the United States General Assembly and the formation of a General Assembly for Canada, the latter body to have complete and unrestricted powers to adjudicate on all questions and business connected with the order.

BERLIN, July 22.—A party of German officers from the garrison of Metz visited Nancy in mufti during the national fête last week and have not been heard from since. It is presumed that they were arrested while

COMING AFTER THE CUP.

PREPARING THE THISTLE FOR HER TRIP.

THINKS OF THE VOLUNTEER. LONDON, July 22 .- In preparing the Thistle for her transatlantic voyage no structural alterations have short bowsprit and a boom of half-racing length, and will sail under a storm mainsail, a small foresail, a jib and a staysail. Her racing spars and a spare mast will be brought over by one of the Anchor Line vessels. Captain

Kerr, an old Atlantic sailor, will navigate the vessel. Captain Barr, the commander of the Thistle, refuses to express an opinion as to the Thistle's chances of winning the America's Cup. He asserts that she can run ning the America's Cup. He asserts that she can run away from the Mayflower in light winds, but shakes his head concerning the Volunteer. He says that, judging from the reports received, a much greater departure from the usual American lines has been taken in the building of the Volunteer than has been made in the construction of the Thistle as compared with the Genesta and Galatea. Doubless, he says, the Volunteer is a fast boat, and he declines to vannt the Thistle as compared with the new American yacht.

Mr. Macdonald, the mate of the Thistle, declares that unless the Volunteer is able to beat the Mayflower by twenty minutes over the New-York course the Thistle will win the America's Cup.

THAN THE MAYFLOWER IN ROUGH SEAS. BOSTON, July 22 (Special).—A story was published by an evening paper to-day that the sloop yacht Volunteer had (met with an accident to-day, that her mainsail had given way with a crash, and that the Volunteer started out for a short run to Nahant, General Paine's summer home. The sea was heavy and a fifteen-knot breeze was blowing. Her sails a first worked badly but came out all right la a short time, and she stood up magnificently in the heavy wind and rough sea, doing better even than her owner and designer had expected. General Paine was landed at Nahant, and at 5:45 p.m. the Volunteer had returned to her mouring. On her return her bobstay was unscrewed from the cap on the bowsprit, which formed the only ground for the yarn alluded to. Captain Haff says she behaved admirably, and he considers her a better boat in a rough sea than either the Puritan or the Mayflower. The sloop Priscilla, of New-York, will sail from Marblehead on Saturday for New-York.

COMMENTS ON THE VOLUNTEER'S TRIP. NEW-YORK YACHTSMEN PLEASED WITH THE RE

SULT-HOPES OF A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. The performance of the Volunteer on her trialftrip from Boston to Marbiehead on Thursday has caused will take a first-class boat to defend the America's Cup against the Scotch flyer, the Thistle. According to the reports from Boston she overhauled the Bedouin handsuch a big sloop. There seems to have been no opportunity for trying conclusions with the Priscilla as the latter had too long a lead when sighted. In the absence, therefore, of any worthy competitor her speed as com-pared with that of the sloops which she will meet in the

"The object of a itrial trip," said "Phil" Low, the rigger, one of the keenest observers in New-York of the performances of all racing yachts, "is not so much to well, whether the boat answers her helm and a lot of other matters that require delicate adjustment. The performance of the Volunteer is gratifying require any length of time to remedy. That is fortunate because the Volunteer has none too much time to get in proper racing shape, so as to do the best that she is capable of when she races against the Thistle, should she be selected as the cup defender. I think that rare skill has been shown in adjusting sails, ballast, etc., in advance of a practical test, that I regard as a good augury for the ultimate success of the boat. A boat never does her best on her trial trip. Often she does badly and yet turns out

ultimate success of the boat. A boat never does her best on her trial trip. Often she does badly and yet turns out to be an excellent boat after needed changes have been made. But with the Volunteer there seems to be no need of much "fixing." Certainly her performance, white not conclusive, of course, is most encouraging."

A. Cary Smith, who designed the Priscilla, took a similar view of the Volunteer's performance. "I am glad to hear," he said, "that she has done so well, because in the matter of time to prepare for the race she is placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the Thistle, which has had ample opportunities on the other side to get herself in the best possible trim. But until the Volunteer has been tested against the other big aloops we can't form any proper idea as to her speed, still, as Burgess designed the Maydower, it is a natural presumption that the Volunteer is an improvement upon her."

John Harvey is a cutter man, "first, last and all time." "I don't doubt," ne said, "that the Volunteer will turn out to be a faster boat than the Maydower, but really it is idle to draw any conclusions from her trial trip. Even that brush with the Bedouin, which the papers report, proves nothing, for there is no evidence that the Bedouin and the Volunteer, being a much larger boat, ought to beat the Bedouin anyhow."

At the New-York Yacht Club-house the performance of the Volunteer was favorably commented on by the members who gathered there. "It gives us good ground for hoping that she will be a brilliant success, rather than

the Volunteer was favorably commented on by the members who gathered there. "It gives us good ground for hoping that she will be a brilliant success, rather than concluding that she is such," said a cautious member. "Competitive trials will be necessary before we cau tell what her speed is."

Competitive trials will be necessary before we ca what her speed is."
The Mayllower returned to Bay Ridge yesterday.

NO NEGRO MILITIA FOR CHICAGO. NEW-ORLEANS, July 22 (Special).-Considerable indig nation has been aroused among intelligent and leading colored men in this city by the official announcement that the color line is to be drawn by the managers of the International Mulitary Encampment to be held at Chicago. The announcement was made through the publication of correspondence between Colonel J. B. Richardson, of the Washington Artillery, and Secretary P. J. Beveridge, of the International Military Encampment. Colonel Richardson wrote a letter to Secretary Beveridge, which concluded as follows:

I would ask, also, if the negro question will be treated in Chicago as it was in Washington, and wil negro companies be allowed to attend, parade, and com-pete in the drill?

I am this day in receipt of a letter from General C. S. Bentley, General Manager of the International Military Encampment, dated at London, June 24, in which he requests me to say to you, officially, that colored troops will not be permitted to attend the International Encampment. You will be pleased to know that the advices from the General are most encouraging.

CHICAGO, July 22.—An Inter-Ocean dispatch from St. outs says: "Thomas Abbott's name is on the list of mysterious disappearances, but the following story clears away the mystery. Abbott was about thirty-five. His family live in New-York and are wealthy. He was educated for the Methodist ministry and had a church in Canada. He married a young giri whose he me was pear Toronto and by his marriage he displeased his family and as a result was cest off. He came to St. Louis with his bride about five weeks ago and got a job as a silverplater, having learned the trade before he became a preacher. They struggled along in poverty and distress until about ten days ago, when the weiman died, as the dector said from cholers morbus. Next day the husband found a letter written by her before she died, in which she declared her intention of taking her life by potson and begging him to follow her. The letter set forth all their trouble and accused herself of being the cause of it all. The second day after her death he disappeared, and the next day his employer got a letter in which he declared his intention of following his wife. With his letter he inclosed his wife's last epistie."

BATHER DROWNED AT NARRAGANSETT. NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 22 (Special).—The first fatality of the season and one of the few in the history of the Pler occurred to-day. The storm of last night drove in a high surf and at the bathing hour the tide was drove in a high surf and at the bathing hour the tide was at the ebb, making a strong outward current. Among the nathers was George B. Bedome, age thirty-five, of London. He was a poor awimmer, but he attempted to reach the raft which seemed but a short distance from the ahore. The current carried him to one side and beyond it. On attempting to swim back he found that his strength was not equal to the task and he gradually drifted seaward. His cries for help brought Professor Moses Brown, of Boston, to his assistance, who encouraged him to stronger effort. Just then an attempt to launch the life boat was made, but was futile. A second

attempt was successful, but Bedome was lost to sight among the high waves. Professor Brown was picked up by mistake, he supposing that the other was in. Bedome was seen to sink by several on the raft, but they were powerless to save him. He had been here sluce Wednesday with his mother, stopping at the Atwood House.

THEIR WAGES NOT REDUCED.

THREE THOUSAND MEN WELL SATISFIED. IRON WORKERS RESIST SUCCESSFULLY THE PLAN OF THE READING IRON WORKS.

OF THE READING IRON WORKS.

READING, Penn., July 22 (Special).—A labor strike which threatened to be widespread came to a happy termination this afternoon. The Reading Iron Works operate rolling mills, sheet mills, torges, tube and pine mills, furnaces and machines in this city. About 1,800 men are employed in all the shops. In April the company advanced wages 5 per cent and several months afterward gave notice of a proposed reduction to take effect on July 1. Against this the men protested on the ground that it was not necessary, and tested on the ground that it was not necessary, when the time came for the reduction to take p they stopped work. Numerous conferences took place but without result, the men, who are all Knights of Labor, holding out against a reduction of 10 per cent and the company refusing to pay the old wages. A number of other establishments, which depended upon the Reading Iron Works for support, also closed and the city was full of idle men, the number being estimated at fully 3,000. The trade of the community began to be seriously crippled. Business men were alarmed and many of the men left town. The company claimed that the reduction was necessary because the trade was cut up. President Coit came from Philadelphia to-day and was closeted with the committee of the Knights for six hours. The result was that the Knights for six hours. The result was that the Knights gained a victory? The men are to go to work on Monday. All present orders are to be filled. All the material on hand is to be worked up and repairs made throughout the mills. The men are to be paid the wages paid before the reduction was anneunced. The question of a reduction is to be considered when all present orders are filled and material is worked up. but without result, the men, who are all Knights of

TRYING TO OUST A POWDERLY DELEGATE. THE LAST EFFORT OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION KNIGHTS AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22 (Special).—The convention of District No. 30, Knights of Labor, adjourned this afternoon. Those delegates who remained managed to make the closing session a lively one. was a struggle over the eligibility of Worthy Workman John C. Short, of Boston, as a delegate to the General Assembly. The anti-administrationists claim that such a delegate must have been a member of the order at least eighteen months and have attended at least three conventions. Mr. Short, they claim, has not attended the required number of con-ventions and therefore cannot serve jas a delegate. McNeill stands first on the list of alternates and a warm contest was made in his interest. A change forces. Short's supporters hold that he is not legally debarred from going to Minneapolis as a delegate. The question was referred to the district master workman, and an appeal taken which will bring it for decision before the National Convention or the General Master Workman. It was voted to sustain the boycott on the American Tack Company. Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling on every wage-worker to observe the labor heliday. J. Slattery was appointed to appear for the district before the Commission on Labor which will meet in Boston on Tuesday. A permanent legislative committee was appointed consisting of J. J. Crowley, of Charlesto wn Fauk K. Foster, of Boston; William P. Cherrington; of Boston, and W. B. Patterson, of Cambridge. The shoemakers' yellow label was indorsed. A committee was appointed to raise trinds for a monument to Urich Stevens, founder of the order. forces. Short's supporters hold that he is not legally

POWDERLY ADVOCATES CO-OPERATION. URGING COMPULSORY ASSESSMENTS TO ACCOM-

FLISH THE OBJECT. PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (Special).—Grand Master Workman Powderly in The Journal of United Labor to be

Knights of Labor, will say:

To supersede the ware system by the introduction of the co-operative industrial system always has been the goal of the efforts of our order, and a veneral Co-operative Roard for a long time has supervised our interests in this direction. The only change of importance which the revised constitution has effected is to make the contributions to the Co-operative Fund a regimer assessment instead of a voluntary contribution as herotofore. These co-operative dues now will amount to 24 cents a year for each member in good standing but whenever the finds of the itoard have become sufficient for the practical purposes of our association, the compulsory assessment will cease. It is evident that in a short time there will become available a sufficient sum of money with which the foord can begin operations on a substantial scale. This is true, but democracy is out of place in business which is simply a matter of dollars for those interested. There is no room in co-operative management for sentiment, or for the rule of the majority, which has little feeling of responsibility—especially when the individuals have only a small financial interest at stake. Besides, very lew districts, except by means of large houtily assessments, could get together in any reasonable time a practicable co-operative fund, and those that

KNIGHTS ANXIOUS TO BE DELEGATES. There is much canvassing going on among the Knights of Labor in this city for delegates to the

Minneapolis General Assembly of the order, The main interest centres in the contest in District Assembly No. 49, where the hottest contest will be. Among the leading men spoken of for the position are Thomas B. McGuire, George W. Dunn, James E. Quinn, Timothy P. Quinn, James P. Archibald, John J. McKenna, othy P. Quinn, James P. Archibani, John J. Ackelman, Faul Mayer, Hugh Carey, Victor Drury, James Raleigh and Philip McGrath. Much quiet work is being done by the friends of the various cancidates for the place. The election must take place below August 24, and in all probability it will be on the second Sunday in August 1 it is predicted that the delegation will be solidly opposed to the present administration of the order, but the delegaces will not be instructed as to how they shall voic.

The august content made some time ago that there

order, but the decided as win not be instructed as one of they shall vote.

The announcement made some time ago that there were three local assemblies of Chinamen attached to District Assembly No. 49 in this city created much dissatisfaction among the Knights on the Pacific Slope, and a number of inquiries in regard to the matter were sent to General secretary Litchman. To all of them be returned the answer that to his knowledge no such local assemblies had been formed. The Western men were not satisfied with this, however, and appointed an agent in this city to find out what the facts in the case were. It is alleged that he discovered that three local assemblies of Chinamen had been formed, but that no applications for charters had been made to the general officers. They had received charters which had belonged to local assemblies which had lapsed, and were working urder them. Since the new administration in the district one of these charters had been taken away and the others will be.

ORGANIZED MUSICIANS PROTEST.

A mass-meeting was held last evening at Turn Hall under the ausoices of the Progressive Musical Union No. I, to take action in regard to the exclusion of the society from the Central Labor Union. Frederick Karch presided. Short andresses in German and English were made by Paul Wilzig and others, and a set of resolutions was adopted. The resolutions said that the Progressive Musical Union is organized on the principles of the modern labor movement, and that the Musical Mutual Protective Union has violated those principles but has seen admitted to the Central Labor Union through the ignorance of delegates. The resolutions protest against the admission of the Musical Mutual Protective Union and against the exclusion of the Progressive Musical Union, and request the various organizations composing the Central Labor Union to instruct their delegates to have the shameful affair reconsidered.

At the meeting of the locked-out shirtmakers in the Utah House, Twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave., yesterday,

Utah House, Twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave., yesterday, it was reported that about a dozen more of the girls had secured places in other shops. A secret vote was taken, and it was unanimous in favor of remaining out until the firm recognized the union and took back the cutters. The cirls will march in a body from their hall at Twenty-fifth-st, and Eighth-ave. to the factory at 1 p. m. to-day and draw the pay that is due them.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 49 yesterday it was decided to extend all the aid possible to the striking shirt makers and the butchers. A committee will see Messrs. Eastman and Stern, whose butchers are on strike, and see if some arrangement cannot be made by which that strike can be settled. Up to last evening nothing had come of the movement of the longshoremen to scoure a return to the rates of pay which governed prior to the strike of last winter.

Providence, July 22 (Special).—The works of the

of about three weeks resumed operations on Thursday, and are now running on full time.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—Germania Assembly No.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (Special).—The proprietors of the afternoon papers of this city are preparing a commu-nication to Typographical Union No. 2, asking that the price of composition on their respective journals be reduced 5 cents—from 40 to 35 cents per thousand ems. This request will be based on the fact that a relative difference in the price of composition between morning and afternoon papers prevails in every large city in the country with the single exception of Philadelphis.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—Governor Beaver to-day telegraphed Sheriff Byers, of West Moreland County, who asked for troops the other day to quell the rioters at Mammoth Coke Works, that no such emergency existed as would warrant the ordering out of the military. STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING. DIXON, THE ICE-CREAM MAKER, KILLED.

HIS FRIEND RYAN ALSO A VICTIM OF THE SAME

BOLT-ANOTHER FRIEND STUNNED. John P. Ryan, a well-known bar-room keeper at No. 25 Pearl-st., and Michael J. Dixon, the well-known ice-cream manufacturer, were both killed yesterday by being struck by lightning in their boat on Prince's Bay, Staten Island. They had accepted an invitation rom Isaac C. Smith, proprietor of the Beach House at Prince's Bay, to go fishing. They left their homes in this city on Thursday night, arriving at Prince's Bay shortly before 9 o'clock. About 8:30 a. m. yesterday Mr. Smith and his guests started for the beach into a small row-boat, while Mr. Smith got into another buoy at the middle ground, shout a mile and a half yards apart. The occupants then threw out their clouds began to roll up and a thunder and lightning

dental works on the Shore at Princess Bay was blow which Messrs. Ryan and Dixon were seated, killing them instantly and sinking the boat. Mr. Ryan's body was found hanging to the boat. Mr. Ryan had n struck on the left side of the temple. ing had nearly all been burned off and but little had been left on his charred body but Mr. Dixon's body was not re Mr. Smith was stunned by the shock and thrown to the bottom of his boat, where he remained unconscious for nearly half an hour. When he recovered he saw the other boat partly swamped with Mr. Ryan's body hanging to the side. He was able to row his boat, although he had but one oar, having lost the other. He made the body of Mr. Ryan fast to his boat and began to pull toward the shore as best cott, George Bishop, John Vosburgh and Donald Green went to his assistance and helped him to bring on the shore, where it was viewed by Coroner Hervey,

Mr. Smith came to the city to inform the families bottom of the boat had been melted by the electricity. men that the brass carlocks attracts the lightning to to his home in this city early this morning. Mr. Smith, with a delegation of fishermen, will begin early this morning to grapple for the body of Mr.

Mrs. Dixon was at the store at One-hundred-and ighteenth-st. and Third-ave. at 5 o'clock when she re ceived word that her husband had been drowned. She at once went to the Bleecker-st store and anxiously waited further information concerning the accident about sending the body to the city. It was supposed Mrs. Dixon received. No information was received up to midnight from Mr. Demarest, and Mrs. Dixon, who had gone to Harlem, had hopes that the first dispatch would prove to be a mistake. She will go to Staten Island this morning. It was said at Mr. Dixon's place in Bleeckerst, that Sergeant Louis Flock of the Central Park police had gone with Mr. Dixon to Princess Bay, but this could not be confirmed. There was also a rumor that Michael Maher, a retired Hquor dealer who lives at Seventy-firstst, and Third-ave., was one of the party and was drowned, but Mr. Maher was seen about the city last evening.

Mr. Dixon was born in County Clare, Iroland, in 1841. He came to this country when he was eight years old. His father died from cholera on the ship a few hours before it started. His mother had a hard time to get along after she arrived here, but when Mr. Dixon became old enough to work he contributed to her support. He had good business capacity and an independent nature and when a young man made up his mind that he would rather make a small amount of money in a place of his own than a large amount working for someone else, so

ran for any office. He was a member of the Thirteen Club, the Growler Club, the Shanghal Club, and several political organizations. He was one of the organizers of the West Side Racing Association, the treasurer of the Liquor-Dealers' Association and a member of Washing-ton Lodge of Free Masons.

## CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING. STORM INCIDENTS REPORTED FROM SEVERAL

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 22 (Special) .- A dispatch received here from Washington Township to-night states that in a thunderstorm yesterday the house of John Far-ley, a farmer, was struck by lightning. The bolt did not damage the house, but Mr. Farley, who was asleep in bed at the time, was instantly killed. Prank Hill was sleepat the time, was instantly killed. Frank Hill was sleeping in the same bed and his escape was miraculous. The bed was set on fire but the flames were extinguished. A basket containing ten dozen ergs in the cellar was struck and all of them broken except the two upper rows.

At Tivoli, near Eaglemore, to-day two Williamaport girls, danginters of Jacob Hielig, were struck by lightning. They were attending the plenic of the First Presbyterian Eunday-school of this city, and during a storm sought refuge under a tree. Lightning struck the tree, the girls being thrown senseless to the ground. They were removed to a neighboring building, shere one of them revived, the other regaining consciousness several hours afterward. One of them is injured internally and it is feared will die; the other is all right.

Mattwares Inty 22.—A dispatch to The Evening Wie-

MILWAUREE, July 22. - A dispatch to The Evening Wisconsin from Cheboygan, Mich., says: "Land lookers in

consist from Cheboygan, Mich., says: "Land lookers in from the woods to-day reported a tornado passing through the southern parts of this county in the vicinity of the Italny River district and the township of Allis, Presque isle County, doing immense damage to standing pine. On one forty-acre tract not a tree was left stand-ing. The roads in all directions are completely blocked by falling trees and timber. The party returned leading their horses. Their wagons could not be extricated and were left behind." RICHMOND, July 22.—The most severe electric storm

experienced here in years, accompanied by heavy rains,

PRINCETON, N. J., July 21.—A storm passed over New-Phinceton, N. J., July 21.—A storm passed over New-Jersey last evening and did a great amount of damage. Several buildings were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. A large barn on the farm of John Mershon, at Dayton, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed by fire with its contents, causing a loss of about \$2,000. Two large b-rns on the premises of the Blackwell brothers, at Princeton, were struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames communicated to several adjoining frame buildings and all were destroyed with their contents, including hay, grain, wagons, etc. A large drove of sheep perished in the flames. The total loss was estimated at \$6,000. The buildings were partially insured.

NO DIVORCE WANTED AFTER ALL CHICAGO, July 22 (Special). - In a Chicago divorce court this afternoon there was a novel reconciliation between a married pair who sought separation. There were sixteen couples in Judge Horton's Court who wanted divorce. Of the ladies, five were present ten minutes before court opened and four of them were chatting pleasantly with their friends. Ten minutes later every seat was occupied.

After a whispered consultation with a good-looking man and woman who were sitting in the rear of the Court-room, Attorney Van Buren arose and said.

"In the case of Wilkie vs Wilkie, your Honor, we are now loving friends. We have embraced and made up. We have forgiven and are forgiven. We intend to go down the hill of life together and sleep together at the foot. Everything now is as it should be."

"You want the bill withdrawn, then i" asked the Court. this afternoon there was a novel reconciliation be-

Court.
"Yes, your Honor," was the reply. "We have made up. We want to withdraw the bill and Mrs. Wilkie wants to withdraw the cross-bill. The parties are in

court.

Judge Horton followed the gaze of the atterney and saw Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie sitting side by side and looking into each other's eyes, smiling and as happy as a pair of young lovers. The hardened attaches of the court were smazed. It is not often that a reconciliation is effected within the precincts of the court, especially when both parties want to get free. The bill was withdrawn and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie left the court-room hand in hand.

CONSOLIDATION OF MINING COMPANIES. BUTTE, Mont., July 22. - The consolidation of the Montana Copper Companies' mines and the Mountain View has been effected on the following basis. On the deal the Larabee people put in the Mountain View and the Shannon, and the Montaua people all their property except two Parrot locations and a few scattered mines. In the combination the stock of the Boston and Montana Copper and Silves Company will be represented by an issue of 100,000 shares at \$25 such, shares full paid, and \$1,000,000 in first mortgage bonds bearing 6 per cent in terest. The stock and bonds are to be divided as follows: The Larabse people, 30,000 shares of stock and \$200,000 n bonds; the Montana Companies, 30,000 shares in atock and \$200,000 in bonds, and the Taisarack people, 40,000 shares of stock and \$600,000 in bonds,

LYONS ON HIS WAY TO NEW-YORK. HIS ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF QUINN. DECLARING THAT QUINN HAD BRATEN HIM AND THREATENED TO "DO HIM UP.

PITTSBURG, July 22 (Special).—Daniel Lyons, the slayer of Quinn, started for New-York to-night with Detectives Malarkey and Duncan. He talked freely to-day of his crime and the trouble leading thereto. He said that Quinn was a hanger on at the Stock Exchange, and whenever the brokers went out to do the slums Quinn would be taken along as protector. the slums Quinn would be taken along as protector. He said that Quinn had assaulted many people, who when they went to the Mayor's office and complained, were told by the police that they ought to get revolvers and shoot him. Lyons says that on July 4, as he was on his way home, Quinn stopped him and asked him if he could "40" another of their corner crowd, reterring to a Mr. Meehan, who was a post-office inspector. Lyons reglied that it was only a job to get him (Lyons) ur. Quinn struck him over the right eye with a heavy hickory stick. Lyons was unarmed and Quinn knocked him sense'ess. When he got up he tried to get his handkerchief from his back rocket, when two or three of Quinn's companions stuck the muzzles of their pistols in his face.

"I will do you up every time you come around here that way," said Quinn.

that way," said Quinn.

Some days after that, he says, they called st his mother's house, where he was sleeping, and bursting the lock off the door told his mother they were after him to ki, I him. On the day of the tatal aftray Lyons was returning home and passed Quinn, who was talking to two other men. Quina turned around and made two steps toward Lyons, saying. "I'll do you up" at the same time be toyed with a Chinese fan dagger, shaking it out as if ready tor use.

made two steps toward Lyons, saying. "I'll do you up." at the same time be toyed with a Chinese ian dagger, shaking it out as if ready for use.

"I felt for my gun at once, as I knew we would have trouble. As I did so be shoot out the fan and I fired. He was not sitting on the steps, as reported. He had tried to jump on me and drown me a tew days before that at Hell Gate, where a crowd of us wer? bathing. He leaped off a shelf of the rock ten test high right on me, but the water broke his fall somewhat and I rose a distance away from him and got out. A couple of days later he wanted me to do Mechan, the postodice inspector. I gthought it was only to do me up and said so Theu he gave me the terrible beating.

"I came here from Chicago, was completely broke and wanted semething to make a little rise on. I had told my folks to send me a bundle of clothes and some money here, but they did not geome, and I did a little burglary to get some change till they would come. I want to get out of this hole here. There would be no use in my making any more trouble than is necessary. There are a good many good people who can swear that Quinn was a dreadful character, and if they will come out I am not atraid. Of course I have no character and no one to awear for me, like has in the Stock Exchange. Then I ran away after the affair and the papers got down on me."

HOW DANIEL LYONS, WAS CAPTURED. SHARP CHASE BY THE POLICE-HE WILL NOT BE

RETURNED WITHOUT REQUISITION PAPERS. Police officials were pleased yesterday by the news of the arrest of Daniel Lyons, the thief who murdered Quinn, the athlete, in East Thirty-eighth-at., on the night of July 5. Superintendent Murray sent Captain Ryan, of the East Thirty fifth st. squad, to the District Attorney's office with witnesses of the murder in order that pited for at Albany with as little delay as possible. The Lyons should consent to come without any formality. It

TRIAL OF CHICAGO BOODLERS BEGUN. TESTIMONY OF AN EX-COUNTY COMMISSIONER

TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE. CHICAGO. July 22 (Special).—After three weeks tabor a jury has finally been secured in the boodle case and the trial is begun. The detence exhausted all their peremptory challenges. The jury secured is universally believed to be an exceptionally honest and intelligent one. General Stiles yesterday started

the trial in an able opening speech.

As soon as the court opened to-day Mr. Bisbee began the opening address for the defence. In the course of his speech he inquired why there was so much prejudice against these men! The county tax was three-fourths of 1 per cent, a house worth \$3,000 was assessed at \$1,000 and the county tax would be \$7 50. In 1873 the entire valuation of Cook County was \$306,000,000. Since then the county had grown three times as rich. There was five times as much property in it, and yet the assessed valuation last year for the entire county was only \$203,000,000. This was because property was assessed on a wrong system. In 1873 there was a surplus, but now there was not, because the entire yield mon the 3-ner cent. much prejudice against these men! The county tax This was because property was assessed on a wrong system. In 1873 there was a surplus, but now there was not, because the entire yield upon the 34 per cent tax was only \$1.400,000. Ot this sum \$400,000 was required for the maintenance or the courts, and the interest on the debt of the county was \$200,000. Consequently only \$500,000 was left to run all the institutions and to pay every expense. The institutions had been run in the most economical manner, and yet with all the care that could be taken \$1,250,000 was annually required, or \$450,000 above the actual available income. There was a conspiracy in the city, but it was a conspiracy on the city of the place beionged to Phi Armour. There was a conspiracy by a certain class of men who were trying to reduce the taxation upon themselves, and when the result showed a sum that would not go round they said: "Send the County Commissioners to the pententiary." Referring to Warden Medarigle, who was recently sentenced to Joliet, Mr. Bisbee said that he knew him and all his lamily for many years, and since Robespierre fell there had not been a man convicted under such damaging perjured testimony as W. J. McGarigle was convicted by. In the aiternoon the taking of testimony began, and ex-Commissioner Lyan was placed on the stand. He made some damaging revelations concerning his old companions, the defendants.

Indianapolis, July 22 (Special).—The evidence brought out to-day in the trial of the Democratic election conspirators was of a damaging character. Severallinks were spirators was of a damaging character. Severallinks were supplied in the chain of evidence, but the most important testimony of the day was given by Lorenz Schmidt, a Democratic election inspector, who told how his tally sheets were procured from him by County Clerk Sullivan, one of the defendants. In his brief absence from the canvassit; a bard room, a change of thirty-two votes was made in his papers in favor of the Democratic candidate for Criminal Judge. He did not discover the fraud until the papers were read, and then publicly demanded a correction of the figures, but was forced by his party friends to be silent. He also implicated in the forgery George Budd, another of the defendants.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS ARRESTED. PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 22.—Frederick Webber and C. M. Moore, the agents of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who were arrested two weeks ago for soliciting insurance in Massachusetts without the requisite license, returned to Fittsfield to-day and were at once rearrested returned to Pittsfield to say and were at once rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Taylor, warrants for their arrest having been in his hands for some days. The object in these new cases is to cover any possible chance of a release under a legal technicality. Each furnished bonds in \$300. Webber was also arrested on complaint of Frank J. McQueency, of Boston, who disins that Webber owes and a bill for \$350 for printing. The same ball was furnished in this case.

A TREASURY DEFICIENCY MADE GOOD. WASHINGTON, July 22.—F. B. Daskam, chairman of the special committee which examined the books and accounts of Mr. Jordan incident to the transfer counts of Mr. Jordan incident to the transfer of the office to Mr. Hyatt, reported that the only discrepancy was a shortage of \$2.50 in a bag containing gold coins of that denomination. Mr. Daskan stated that this was clearly the result of an error in counting when the bag was filled. When the clerk who filled the bag was informed of the shortage he promptly made it good. The bag was filled many years ago and was passed as correct when examined at the time Mr. Jordan relieved Treasurer Gilfilian. At that examination the gold coin was weighed, and in the examination just closed each piece of muser was counted. AGAINST THE STEWART WILL

IRS. J. LAWRENCE SMITH BRINGS ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST EX-JUDGE HILTON.

SHE WANTS THE TRANSFER OF THE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS SET ASIDE-POINTS OF DIFFER-ENCE IN HER COMPLAINT FROM THAT OF HERSON-IN-LAW, PRI SCOTT

Stewart appears to be interminable. The last pubhished important action begun was that by Prescott last filed notice of pendency of action in a suit to set aside what is known as the trust clause in the will of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart. Mr. Butler's great aim was to reduce ex-Judge Henry Hilton's influence and power as a trustee under that document to as near nothing as possible.

Mr. Butler's mother-in-law, Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, has now begun another suit against Mr. Hilton. The purpose of this is to have an accounting and to set aside the transfer of the drygoods basiness made by Mrs. Stewart in 1876. A. T. Stewart died in April of that year, The present action differs in important particulars from the suit instituted by Mr. Butler. In his action he devoted a large part of his complaint to allegations of undue influence exerted by Mr. Hilton upon the mind of Mrs. Stewart. This feature does not appear in the present complaint, which without this, however, is still a formidable document.

to the transfer and makes the assertion that it -as unlawfully made, against the lawful interests of the rightful heirs and not in accordance with the intentions of Mr. Stewart as declared in his with. The sum of \$1,000,000, for which provision was made, was intended, it is asserted, as a full and ample discharge of all obligations of the estate to business. Among the property to which attention is called as having passed improperly to Mr. Hilton's hands are the building at Broadway and Chambersa recital of the facts of the will of A. T. Stewart, the letters from Mr. Stewart to his wife relative to his wishes, of the management of the estate by Mr. Hilton, of Mrs. Stewart's will and of many such The transfer of the property is held to have been made without authority and in a manner demand ing an investigation and as accounting.

Whether the present suit was an after-thought, Whether the present suit was an after-thought, based on the idea that the Butler suit did not go far enough or did not rest upon a desirable legal basis, could not be learned yesterday, nor whether it was simply a further step in the general campaign of the heirs to make matters as uncomfortable as possible for Mr. Hilton. There is a provision in the will that any heir contesting it shall forfeit the sum left him or her. As Mr. Butler's wife had already been the recipient of the house at Thirty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., northeast corner, and with her children was provided for in the will of Mrs. Stewart—Mr. Butler's family in all, past and present, receiving some \$500,000—it was stated when Mr. Butler began his action that he was not playing a losing game either way.

an end.

Judge Hilton is now in Saratoga. The papers in
the suit of Mrs. Smith were served a few days ago.
The answer, of course, will not be put in until fall,
and will be undoubtedly of the nature of that in
the Butler suit, a general denial all along the line.

CALCULATING ON DEFEAT IN OHIO-

DEMOCRATS EXPECT TO BE IN THE MINORITY BY TWENTY THOUSAND VOTES-CHARGES OF

Columbus, July 22 (Special) .- Thomas Powell, the triumph last night to defend a circus company at Clinton, lowa. Throughout the State there is general satisfac feel that a candidate representing Grover Cleveland and his rebel flag order will be defeated by 30,000 votes in Ohio. The friends of Campbell, say to-day that if the Republican majority can be kept down to 20,000, they will be content. Powell's nomination is so much a vio-tory for indicted penitentiary swindlers that the decent people are discusted. His effort to pose as a friend of Thurman after betraying the old Roman at Chicago provokes resentment among the moss-backs, and his soldier record is so short that he de-sires nothing said about it. The campaign promises to be is that he was guilty of travelling on a borrowed pass and was almost put off the tr 'n after a stormy scene, but paid his fare swearing legal vengeance. Governor

but paid his fare swearing legal vengeance. Governor foraker expresses his pleasure at the nomination of Powell.

Every Federal official in Ohio was instructed from Washington to support Powell, and the Campbell men promise to create an opposition to Cleveland in Ohio which will lose him the delegation in 1888.

The wool men in Ohio are against the platform, which was mainly written by Colonel Taylor, an Enquirer correspondent, while the liquor men are displeased with the evasive position on the liquor question, as they expected a declaration in favor of the traffic, charges of bribery and wholesale buying are made against the Powell infanacers at Cleveland, as he captured nearly 100 delegates supposed on Wednesday to be for Campbell.

HARMONY AMONG REPUBLICANS. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22 (Special).-The Republican Convention at Toledo next week is now absorbing public interert. Chairman Cappeller, of the Republican State Committee, telegraphed to-day that Sherman, as a delegate to the Convention, would present Foraker's name to the Convention and demand his renomination by acciam-ation. This restores Republican harmony in Ohio, and places Sherman on the side of the Governor.

MAKING IT LIVELY FOR AN EVIL-DOER. probability put in more time in the near future dodging police officers than attending to his bumboat business. "Make life wearisome for him," said Mayor Roche to Superintendent Ebersold to day. "Break up the business, prosecute every suit against him. If it is within human endeavor, I want his business broken up." The city has jurisdiction as far out as the Government pier, where the offensive boats are stationed. First Yattaw will be charged with selling liquod without a license, next with keeping and maintaining a public nuisance, and flually with running a disorderity place. All his patrons will be arrested under the vagrancy law, and if gambling is going out in the boats that will furnish another charge on which he may be prosecuted. The vagrancy law will, it is thought, prove an effective weapon. broken up." The city has jurisdiction as far out

A FREIGHT TRAIN BURNED WITH A BRIDGE. BOANOKE, Tex., July 22.—The southbound Missouri Pacific freight train, No. 159, fell through a burning oridge three miles north of Rosnoks, about 3:30 a. m. toon a sharp curve, down grade, it was impossible to stop. Engineer Evans and the fireman, "Ed" Sherrell, imped off. The former escaped unburt. The latter was considerably bruised. Conductor Murphy was badly bruised by jumping on some rocks. The engine passed over the bridge and was left standing on the treat

DUTY PIXED FROM THE SAILING DATE.

Washington, July 22.—The Treasury Department has been called upon for a decision as to the meaning of the words "actual shipment" as used in Section 2, 9049 of the Revised Statutes, where it is prescribed that duty the Revised Statutes, where it is prescribed that duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value of the merchandise on the day of actual shipment. The Department has decided that the time of exportation must be deemed and taken to be the date at which the merchandise leaves the foreign port for its destination in the United States, which period may ordinarily be established by the production of the dicarance granted to the vossel at the foreign port and the deciaration of the master under oath, at the time of entry, of the date when the vessel salied.

COMMUTING A MURDERER'S SENTENCE. TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The Court of Pardons to-commuted the sentence of Patrick Quinn, who is walt under a death sentence at Norristowa, to imprison for life.